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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,333	07/30/2003	James H. Eberwine	PENN-0857	8759
75	90 03/21/2006		EXAMINER	
Licata & Tyrrell P.C.			TUNG, JOYCE	
66 E. Main Street Marlton, NJ 08053			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1637	
			DATE MAILED: 03/21/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/630,333	EBERWINE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Joyce Tung	1637				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONEI	L. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da	te				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/30/2003.	6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-2 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,623,965, issued September 23, 2003.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant claims 1-2 are drawn to an improved method of directional cloning of DNA in which the method steps are in the method steps (e)–(g) of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No.

and a

6,623,965. Thus, the claims are related as genus-species, this nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection, applies.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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3. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

a. Claims 1-2 are vague and indefinite because claims 1-2 are drawn to an improved method of directional cloning of DNA, but the essential subject matter is missing. The specification teaches a first oligonucleotide with specific features and second oligonucleotide with specific features which are used in an improve method of directional cloning of DNA. The specification also teaches how the stable replication competent gapped single stranded circle is formed in the presence of restriction enzyme, DNA polymerase and ligase. These limitations as set forth in the specification are not in the claims. Thus, there are not enough active steps to fulfill the claimed method.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 5. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fry et al. (6,114,149, issued September 5, 2000).

Fry et al. disclose a method, which can produce directional cloning ends on amplified fragments (See column 2, lines 25-27). The method involves using a homopolymer primer

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including at its 5' end, the sequence of a selected restriction endonuclease site (See column 5, lines 44-48) and the primer anneals to the single stranded cDNA (See column 7, line 42-50 and figs. 1-3). There is also a second primer used which has restriction site and homopolymeric tail (See column 5, lines 60-64 and figs. 1-3). After amplification, the fragments are digested with restriction enzymes and inserted into a vector having unique restriction sites. Ligation and selection of successful recombinants is conventional (See column 7, lines 12-15). Since the method of Fry et al. involves applying two oligonucleotide sequences which have restriction site at 5' end of the sequence and homopolymeric tail at 3' end of the sequence to form single stranded DNA circle in the presence of restriction enzyme, DNA polymerase and ligase and the instant claims do not explicitly present how the stable replication competent gapped single-stranded circle is formed with two oligonucleotides encoding restriction site at 5' end and comprising homopolymeric tail at 3' end in the presence of restriction enzyme, DNA polymerase and ligase, the teachings of Fry et al. anticipate the limitations of claims 1-2.

Summary

- 6. No claims are allowable.
- 7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joyce Tung whose telephone number is (571) 272-0790. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Friday, 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Benzion can be reached on 571 272-0782. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joyce Tung March 15, 2006

KENNETH R. HORLICK, PH.D.
PRIMARY EXAMINED

With R. Whil

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